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CITYOF LANCASTER.

Thursday Morning,June 14,1858 EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT Speech of Hon. John Sherman,

OF OHIO,
Delivered in the House of Representatives May 27, 1959.

The House being in Committee on the Whole in the Army bill, Mr. Shermen of-Ohio s id. I wish to state my reasons for opposing

this bill, and also the bill authorizing a loan

PRESENT CONDITION OF TREASURY. ury notes, told us that in all probability would be needed at an early day; yet, now we have another message from the same officer, in which he tells as that-

"This \$20,000,000 loan of Treasury notes, authorized by the act of December 24, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiences in the Treasury for the present fiscal year.

"We shall sommence the next fiscal year dependent enlirely upon the current receipts into the Treasury to meet all demands from it."

So, for the first year of this Administration, we have, in addition to the current revenue, an old ballance of \$17,000,000 and \$20,000,000 of Treasury notes already expended and gone. We have a deficiency of \$37,000,000 in a single year; and we are now called on by the Administration for another lose of \$15,000,000. And sir we are told that this loan will not meet the exigency-it is only a partial remedy, a homeopathic dose. The Secretary gives us fair notice that he will want further loans during the next fiscal year. I will call the attention of the Committee to this clause of his letter:

"I have confined this inquiry to the two first quar-ters of the next Sect year, as Congress will re-assem-ble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be lime enough theu, should it become necessarry, to provide for future contingencies, that cannot use be foreseen."

*Future contingencies that cannot now be forseen!" Is the Secretary, like Micawber waiting for "something to turn up?" Sir, these future continges can be foresene. I can demonstrate to any sensible man that the secretary of the Treasury will be compelled to call on Congress for \$42,-000,000 to supply deficiencies in the next fiscal year. To that will have to be added \$21,000,000 to redeem the outstanding Treasury potes and interest, which run but for one year, so that there will be an addition to the national debt of \$63,000,-000 in two years.

Under these circumstances, a loan bill companied by any measure of revenue, or of retrenchment and reform. No proposition is made to increase the tariff, no to support the Government.

UTAH WAR. I desire, for a moment, to call the attention of the Committee to another remurkable paragraph of the Secretary's letter. He says that since the meeting of Congress "the dem inds upon the Treasury for present fiscal year have been increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten

ditional burden, begged us to pass the de-With utter disregard of either policy or zen has accomplished what the Adminis- Means, tration too late attempted, and thus the Treasury has been hurdened by the useless expenditure ofmillions of treasure by an unuthorized actof Executive power. EXPENDITURES FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR.

Mr. Chairman, I now desire to submit to the Committee some remarks in reguard to the expenditures of our Government; and tance that I trespass upon the time of the drifting to. The expenditures of the last House at this period of its session; and I fiscal year, according to the documents will make my remarks as brief as possible. which we have before us, were \$71,072,-I do not know that any other opportunity will occur, and I shall therefore embrace debt; and \$65,032,559 exclusiv of payyear, I find that the Committee on Ways and Means has increased this sum by deficiency bills, amounting to \$11,2(1,701, composed of the following items:

found duties by treaty with Denmark Printing deficiency aircady passed
Balance of printing deficiency for this year,
(estimated).
Miscellaneous
Army deficiency
Post Office deficiency.

Amounting in all to \$83,313,999.—
This sum has been appropriated, except the \$600,000 for printing, and has nearly all been expended. Secretary Cobb makes the estimate a little higher, or nearly eightyfive million dollars. Thus far the estima ted expenditures by annual report are \$74, 963,058; add 10,000,000 mentioned in his recent letter as for deficiencies not estimated for; but as he has been unfortunate in his figures heretofore, I prefer to follow my own.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEXT FISCAL TEAR. I have endeavored carefully to prepare an estimate of the expenditures for the next

By the annual estimate of the Secretary of the Tressury, the expenditures for that year would be \$74,064,755. But this does not include many items, most of which will have to be paid for as certainly as the President's salary. Some are as

follows:

Making in the aggregate, \$92,143,202. It is true that some of these may be overestimated, but I have taken the estiis proposed to the House, and it is not ac- mates furnished to me by the Committee of Ways and Means. It may be that the army deficiencies next year may not be so large as I have put them down. It may measure to enlarge the revenue. At the be that two of these new regiments may be first fruits of this Administration, we are dispensed with. It may be that they will be embarked in a permanent system of loans much larger; but I take it as a reasonable inference that the deficiency next year will be as large as the deficiency this year

because deficiency bills never decrease. Now this sum of \$92,000,000 does not include any of the following items of expenditure, and I wish gentlemen to add those, upon their own estimate, to this aggregate: For protecting works commenced on our numerous rivers and harbors, the lowest estimate of wheih is \$1,500,000; I would like to know by what legislation and then there is your calender of one thouwe have increased the burden thrown upon sand privat bills demanding your attention. the Treasury? Has the Committee on There is the pension bill for the old sol-Ways and means introduced measures into diers of the war of 1812, proposed by the this House appropriating \$10,000,000 not gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Savage,] sanctioned by the Executive? Has any act requiring \$8,000,000 per annum. There b.en approved by the House which appro- are the ten new war steamers, proposed priates \$10,000,000 not called for by the by my friend from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock] Secretary of the Treasury? If Congress has thrown as additional burden upon the Executive departments. I would like to Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis.] which if pashen been done. I have no knowledge of look and leave the chairman for the Committee transmitted to 1 40 to each in lity—for so the chairman of the Committee that thrown as additional burden upon the Executive departments. I would like to Massachusetts, [Mr. Bocock] In 1840, it amounted to 1 40 to each in lity—for so the chairman of Ways and Means regarded it—to read tant, or 30 to every free family, upon the the other day. It is a table showing apprixant, or 30 to every free family, upon the ations for the President, and for his house, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by the consult of the control of the contro

ture. But the Secretary says this been done by Legislation. We did pass a deficiency bill, and that I suppose is the legislation referred to. But at whose demand?

We all know how urgent these Executive a foreta-te of the cost of which we have

Now, I have shown that in all human its foundation up to the close of the lest ficiency bill. And what was this deficiency probability the expenditures of this Gov- war, and prior to January 1.1815, exclufor? To carry on the Utah war—a purely ernment will be from ninety to one hun-sive of payments on the public debt, was executive war—a war made and carried dred million dollars. To meet this, the 172,697,779; so that the expense of the on without the assent of Congress. An Secretary, in his recent letter, estimates aimless, fruitless, mischievous, Adminisimprovident war a war as fulla in its con- the receipts for the first two quarters at tration of President Pierce, were 60,000. ception as it is likely to be rediculous in \$25,000,000. We know, from compari- 000 more than the entire expenses of the its termination. With great eclot, and at son with former years, that the receipts for Government up to the close of the last war great expense, the Administration gath the last two quarters will not exceed the Sir, institute a comparison between the reored to gather an army in the Territory of first, making the aggregate of receipts, sult of the first twenty-six years of our Na-Kansas, to overawe that people, and retain it there until a period to late to march to million dollars for next year.

barrel, and other provisions at an equally the Secretary is waiting to foresee contin- fa enormous rate. Aftermillions have been gencies, we are prevented by a party mathus wasted, he discovers for the first time jority from instituting reform. If we indithat negotiation might prevent the war; and cate even the commencement of retrenchthen, with rediculous haste, commissioners ment, or point out abuses on this side of the are dispatched to overlook the army.— House, we are at once assailed by mem-Recent advices indicate that a private citi- bers of the Committee on Ways and

> The only offort at retrenchment which I have sene here successul, was that made by the gentleman fr; m Kentucky. [Mr. Mason] in reducing the number of officer employed about this Hall.

That the Committee of Ways and Means have no purpose of commencing a reform, we have ample evidence in the appropriaof \$15,000,000. It is with some reluc- to show their increase, and where we are tion bills before us-more than sixty nine million dollars.

This does not include permanent appropriations, amoun ing for this fiscal year to the sum of \$7.436, 582, nor does it include a multitude of bills appropriating money, ow of a shade. The Secretary of the year; and, in doing so, I have taken the minished; they are increased in this House The aggregate expense for the first twenty Treasury in December last in a message materials furnished us by the Committee they are sent to the Senate, and there they one years of our Government were 78. calling for an issue of \$20,000,000 of Treas- on Ways and Means. I find that, at the are overloaded with items already rejected 363,762; and I have already shown that third session of the Thirty-fourth Congress by the House. Nor does this table include this year, the expenses exceeded 23,000,but a small part, if any, of the amount \$72,112,298 were appropriated for this a class of expanditures much more deserved. ing public favor than many of the bills reported. The rivers and harbors of the millions are expended in your coast surveys and Atlantic defences, you scrupple over a comparatively small sum, absolutely neces-

> If, while gentlemen are lavish in the to the protection of the commerce of the great and growing power in the Northwest it would show some kind of justice and liberality. But, sir, the region of country which will in a short time control the destinies of this nation; which now, in its almost infancy, feeds your artisans and sail ors, and in time of war furnishes sturdy defenders of your national honor, has appealed in vain for ordinary repairs of their harbors, because (for I can see no other A table showing details of expenditures of the Gen reason) they are not upon the Atlantic coast. Time will soon cure this evil; and

sary to keep from destruction improve-

House to a comparison of the expenditures Expenditures, exclusive of this year, and of this Administration, with past expenditures. I have a table careprepared from official documents, (Ex. Docs., Nos. 13 and 60, as follows: A table showing the expenses of the General Gov-ernment, erclusive of the public debt, and the pop-ulation shown by census, during each decennial year, and 1857.

 Vears.
 Expenses.
 Population.

 1789-190-191 81,019,580 52
 3,929,8-7

 1800
 4,981,069 90
 5,305,925

 1810
 5,311,682 28
 7,299,614

 1830
 13,134,530 57
 9,634 131

 1830
 13,292,533 53
 12,466,493

 1840
 24,130,920 11
 17,668,453

 1850
 37,165,990 09
 23,191,976

 1857
 75,032,550 76
 23,191,976

 1858
 481,313,369 00
 128,000,000

 1859
 783,000,000 00
 128,000,000
 2 98

. This includes expenditures from March 4, 1789.

It thus appears that from the foundation of our Government, on the 4th of March, 1789, to December 31, 1791, nearly three years, the aggregate expenses of this Government, exclusive of the public debt, were 81,919,589. For the next fiscal yearprobably a better basis for estimate- it then three million nine bundred and twenty-nine thousand, being less than fifty cents to each inhabitant. Our expenses have now increased to \$83,000,000 this an average of three dollars to each juhah. itant. In 1830, in Gen. Jackson's time, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

any hill which has not been demanded and urged upon by the Executive. Certainly to the beirs of revolutionary soldiers, I do Presidential election of 1856. While the Salary steward and measurement of the President, and for his house, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

I do not know how much. Commutation to every voter of the 4.054,440 at the Salary steward and measurement of the president, and for his house, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

I do not know how much. Commutation to every voter of the 4.054,440 at the Salary steward and measurement of the president, and for his house, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

I do not know how much. Commutation to every voter of the 4.054,440 at the Salary steward and measurement of the president, and for his house, has been done. I have no knowledge of to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

I do not know how much. Commutation to every voter of the 4.054,440 at the Salary steward and measurement of the president, and for his house, has been demanded and to be refunded on goods destroyed by fire.

I do not know how much. Commutation to every voter of the 4.054,440 at the Salary steward and measurement of the president and the pre

officers, who now seek to charge that Congress has thrown upon the Treasury an adpublication of the report of the surveys.

Aggregate expense of the Government, from Utah before the approaching winter .- ADMINISTRATION REMEDY -LOAMS AND TREA- gress, and growth of our country; con-With utter disregard of either policy or surr notes.

Surr notes.

Surr notes.

It still purity, its presperity, its greatness during the Administration of J. fferson, of during the Administration of J. fferson, of trest its purity, its prosperity, its greatness our gallant army, to spend the winter in of the public finances, the Administration Washington, of Madison, and of Adams, the Rocky Mountains. He did not wait has no measure of relief except loss bills, with that of Pierce, and then you may be until Congress could be consulted. Instead of sending peace commissioners to
notes. No provision is made for their payexpenditures from the simple fact that four
reason with a rebelious people, and negotiate terms of peace, he posted this army in
reform; but these accumulated difficulties
cost more than twenty-six years in the the mountains, and compelled them to be are thrust upon the future, with the im- earlier and purer days of the Republic. 1 supported there with flour at fifty dollars a providence of a young spenthrift. While have here the official table showing that

act	Communication Inc.		-1
	Expenditures, exclusive of publi	e debt.	- 1
rom	March 4, 1780 to Cec. 31, 1791	81,910,599 5	2
	1790	FD EUR, 778, 1	1
	1793	1,710,020 20	-
	1794	3,500,545 65	-1
	1795	4.350.658 04	- 4
018	1796	9,531,930 40	_
	1197	2,853.590 96	M
	1798	4,623 223 54	
	1700	6,480, 66 72	
	1600	7,411,369 97	
	1801	4,981,669 90	
	1862	3.737,079 91	1 1
	1803	4,002,824 24	
	1804	4.459.858 91	1
	1805	6 357,934 62	
	1806	6,080,209 36	
	1807	4.984,472 89	
	1808	6,504,338 85	
	1509	7,414,679 14	
	1810	5.311.088 98	
	1811	5,592,604 86	
	1819	17,529,398 70	
75	1813	29,089,396,99	
	1814	31,127,006 38	
	Total	72.697,779 00	T
	1859		a li
	1254-35		
		60.333.836 45	
	1856—157	65,632,539 76	
			0

Sir, your deficiency bill this year am'ts ported. The rivers and harbors of the West in vain demand improvement. While Government for the first forty years of its existence, Your miscellaneous bill amt's to more than the aggregate expenses of the Government in any year, except the years of the war, prior to 1830. We appropriaments already commenced in the lake harted 18.946,189 for miscilleanous purposes, and yet, if you look at the table, you will find that the aggregate expenses of the public money, they would vote \$1,500,000 General Government, exclusive of the public debt, are much less than that for every year except during the period of the last war with Great Britian

I have another table here, carrying out the comparison instituted by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CURRY] the oth er day, in his very able speech, to which I lisiened with great pleasure. It contrasts expenditures of the Government in 1840 and those of 1857.

eral Government in the years 1840 and 1857, respec tively, exclusive of public debt. 1,309,315 81

of public debt......24.139,920 11 By this it is shown that, in the year 1840, the civil list amounted to 2,736,769 31; and in 1857 to 7.611.547 27. I find that the miscellaneous expenditures-run

up from 2,500,000 to 19,000,000. I find that the expenditures for the military service run up from 7,000,000 in 1840, to 19,000,000 in 1857, and to 26,000,000 this year. The paval expenditures of the Government run up from 6,000,000 to over 12.000,000, and for next year, over 13,-000,000 exclusive of fortifications and the ten new sloops of war.

CONTINGENCIES-INCIDENTALS-EXTRA AND MISCELLANEOUS,

Now when we go into the details of this expenditure, we find some of the most startling phases of political economy. Let us take up for instance, the item for contingent expenses of the House and Senate. In 1840, the pay for the employees of both House of Congress amounted to 42,-592; in 1857, it amounted to 157,000; and was \$1,877,903. Our population was yet the number of persons composing the Congress of 1840 and 1857 was substantially the same. I find that the incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate rose from 100,000 to 280,000; the incidental year, and 693,000,000 next year, making expenses of the House from 240,000 to 1,-134,000. I find that the expenses of the President and the different Departments, the expenditures were \$13,000,000, and at the other end of the Avenue, have risen the population was nearly as many million. from \$50,581 to 1,347,673. I have be-The amount to each inhabitant was 1 03 fore me a statement which I had the temer-

bortes and Fardners (estimated)

Total \$19,165 \$25,000 I find that I then omitted some items for the next year, and that the amount of emoluments is even larger than I stated. find by a reference to a speech made in the Senate, by Mr. Truman Smith, [Congressional Globe, vol. 25' page 124.] that the entire expense of the printing for the Twen ty six Congress was 190,864, or 95,432 per annum. I find from a recent report from Mr. Taylor, that the expense for the printing for the Thirty third Congressimmous for its repeal of the Missouri Com promise-smounted to 3,025,827, or 1,-212, 918 per annum; or more than ten thousand dollars to every member of both Houses of Congress. Such is the character of the increase in that single item alone. That was the expense incurred for the priuting of the Thirty-third Congress, which I think was the most dissatrous in the history of our Government, because it reopened cult to check.

ourt houses-a vast eatalogue of jobs to partisan favorites.

political friends will press it cally and hour- of Kansas for the year ending June 30, class of revenue bills. task it is for gentlemen upon this side of gress to appropriate money to support the if it does not then I hope they will take plied it to that purpose. marked example, set the other day in the ments is, in their habit of making e-pcase of my late colleague, Mr. Campbell, tracts in advance of appropriations. Executive; and, sir, when any of us yield, construct a custom house; the Department and, under the commendable desire to sus instead of contracting for a custom house tain the Government, even when unwisely of that cost, make contracts for the conwhen they cannot vote for a single appro- than has been appropriated, is utterly null

and thirteen; and in 1857, three thousand erned by red tape and subaltern clerks. in the custom-houses? Under what law we have an example in the Utah war .-

propriations annually made depend simply in an expenditure of millions upon mill upon your will; and if you cut off the sup- ions? It is said he is Commander in-

the mere cry of demagogues, but a prob-lem demanding the attention and worthy States. He is our instrument, he is our the highest ability of the representatives of servant, and not our master. And yet he have indirectly increased the salary and incidental expenses of the the President from 29,000 to something like 60,000, and that too, in plain and direct violation of a clause of the Constitution which forbids any increase of the emoluments of the President grant they will squander. The Senate is supplies, and yet the President so acts as during his term. Another comparison will neither by the theory of our system, nor to leave us no discretion. He creates the illustrate the increase of expenditures. I by its composition, fitted for the task — necessity for expenditures; and when we This House alone has the constitutional are asked to appropriate money to pay power to perfect a radical reform. The them, all the reply we have to our inquiry Constitution provides that no money shall is, that the army was ordered there the be drawn from the Transary but in conse- President, as the Commander in chief of quence of approp intions made by law, and the forces. While I would not allow these that all bills for raising revenue shall originally gallent mon to suffer where they are, yet the chairman of the Committee on Printing inste in the House of Representatives.— I would call the President to account for Mr. Taylor I that the expense for the this House the entire control over the pub our Government. his purse-the power of supply; this invested in the House of Commons, and less been jestously guarded by it. It is the invasion of our privileges. Wien we send pearl beyond price, without which consti- bills there, they are returned to us, loaded tutional liberty in England would long with amendments for the very sums which since have fallen under the despotism of we refused to give. They send these athe Crown.

hold the Ex cutive and the S nate in check, gress be called back in extra ses ion. It a strife long before that time settled, and inaugerated this wild system of reckless slow degrees, allowed the other depart.

So the agreeduct, and many other ext avairable of the agreeduct, and many other ext avairable of the Government to evade and cantitems of expenditure, were carried virtually overthrow its constitutional pow- through in that way. The Constitution of

But I am glad that he has called my at money appropriated in March, 1855. or at the practice of the House of Commons, ention to this point. I hope he and his the expenses of the Territorial Legislature you will see that from bills are in the first

ly. His remark shows how thankless a 1856, and in the face of a refusal by Con the House to comply with the urgent de. bogus usurping Legislative Assembly for mands of the Executive for money. Per- the year ending June 20, 1857, took the haps it will teach my friends a lesson; but ballence of the old appropriation, and ap-

warning from the example, and the very Another abuse by the Executive Depart who had Jisplayed his zeal, I think un make contracts without law, and compel wisely, in the last Congress, in urging all us to sauction them or violate the public the appropriation tills, and complying to faith. I will give a common instance the fullest ext-nt with the demands of the An appropriation of \$100,000 is made to administered, vote for general appropria- struction of one costing two or three miltion bills, then these extravagant approprishions. In this way, the power of the House tions are thrown in our teeth, when we on- has been absolutely overfuled. And when ly vote what they ask. I trust gentlemen they come here and ask for money to carry upon this side of the house will take this as on the work, you vote the money, to save a warning and as a lesson. It is a thank- from entire loss the sum strendy expended less task for geutlemen to aid an adminis- and because the contracts have been made. tration like this or its predecessor in carry. Now, sir, I say that every contract which ing on the burdens of the Government, looks to the expenditure of one dollar more priation bill without having all these con- and void. Take for instance, the customingencies and jobs and other items thrust house at New Orleans. In 1848 Congress them." The gentleman will not find me tion of a custom house in that city, upon of Parliament allowed by them."—Blackstene's Com., Fal. 1, upon them, and being told "you voted for appropriated \$100,000 for the construc-

yon them, and heing told "you voted for them." The gentleman will not find me in that category.

I have already referred to the military establishment, showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of the showing a vast increase in the convergence of Parliament data to begin in this Bones, and as the convergence of Parliament data to be the convergence of Parliament data to be the convergence of Parliament data to the Convergence lecting of the revenue two thousand five Executive is gradually sapping the foundhundred and thirty persons; and that; in ations of the Government and destroying 1854, when the law had not been change the constitutional power of the House,ed, there were employed in the various Instead of a representative Republic, we oustom houses two thousand nine hundred are degenerating into a tureaucoracy, govand eighty employes; and this before the While the powers of the House are invanew tariff had gone into operation? How ded, the Executive takes care to extend, comes this increase of five hundred officers by construction, his just powers. Of this was the increase made? By what author- What power has the President, without bad precedents, I see no reason why we ity are there fresh leeches set upon the the consent of Congress, to order the army

Treasury? Sir, a large portion of the ap- to Utah, and thus involve the Government ply, the expenditure will cease without chief of the army, under the Constitution of the Uni ed States. But the Constitution of the Uni ed States. But the Constitution declares that Congress shall declare THE EXTORM MUST BE ST THE HOUSE. (ion do: ares that Congress shall declare Sir, retrenchment and reform are now war. He is Commander-in-chief, but onmatters of imperative necessity. It is not by to carry on war when war has been de-

ADUSES BY THE SINATE. The Senate, also, has been quilty of an mendments here, and we are impliedly ABUSES AND USUAPATIONS OF EXECUTIVE. told, that unless we agree in them the en-By the exercise of this power we may tire appropriation bill will fell, and Can-

Look, sir, at the miscellaneous items of er. This change may be briefly illustrated the United States gives to the Scoate powers. In the early reports of the ted. The theory of our Government is, er to originate such bills. But by the absorbance of the Treasury, the miscellan that a specific sum shall be appropriated buse of their limited power to amend, they eous items were few and far between. But by a Law originating in this House, for a defeat the exclusive power of the House.—
if gentlemen will turn to the reports for specific purpose, and within a fiscal year. But not only that, the Sena'e at this resthis session, (House Document No. 13] It is the duty of the Executive to use that ion, by direct usurpation, has exercised they will find from page 25 to page 63 fill- sum, and no more, expressly for that pur- the power which the Constitution confers ed exclusively with the details of the mis- pose, and no other, and within the time upon this House stone. It has originated cellsneous expenses of the Government, a fixed. Such is the theory; but what is the a loan bill, sent it here, and it is now opmounting to 18,946,189. In this vast practice? Under a section of a law, pissed on the Speaker's table. Is not a loan 111 millions more than was expended for any year during the Mexican war. I have entered from the Ways and Means Com-On the first day of July last there was year during the Mexican war. I have ena surplus of \$17,710,114 in the Treasury, deavored to estimate, as nearly as I could that these appropriations made for one purpose to the expenditures for this current fiscal that these appropriation bills are never discount for the close of Jefferson's Administration. any other purp se in the same Department enue bill. I do not knew what it is .-artisan favorites.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia. You voted for they use money appropriated specifically for the service of one fiscal year, to pay for to be raised upon the subject, for any pur-Mr. Sherman. The gentleman will find the service of another fiscal year. A mark pose, or in any shape win service. (com. by looking at the report, he is mistaken. ed example of this occurred recently. The vol. 1, page 169. The full proposes to REWARD FOR GRANTING EXECUTIVE DEMANDS. Present Secretary of the Treasury took raise revenue by borrowing. If you link

Sir, as the Senate has sent this revenue bill here in violation of the Constitution, the House ought not to receive it. There is an example in British history, where such a bill was sent by the House of Lorda to the House of Commons. It corurred two hundred and fifty years ago. The House of Commons sent the bill back to the House of Lords, with a message that the House of Commons could not even consider the bill, because it violated their privleges. From that day to this, the House

of Commons would never allow the House of Lords to originate any money bills. It was from that feature in the British Constitution that our fathers modelled the prousion in the Constition of the United the United States; and the only difference between our law and the law of England is, that the Senate may amend revenue bills, but cannot originate them. The House of Lords cannot amend them, nor add even an appropriation for one doller to any bill for any purpose, because it is the privilege of the House of Commons to raise money hills. To show the importance attoohed to this power, I ask attention to high authorities:

us fellow the example of the House of Commons, which I have recited, and send it back with the message that we cannot even consider it, because it violates the privileges of the House of Representatives. A single evidence of the spirit and watchulness of our fathers would save us from further encrosohment. But we are told that the Senate has sent loss bills to this House before. Well, if there have been

(CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE)